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The following is a list of the branch offices in

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streets northwest.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1883.

The Weather To-Day.

For the middle Atlantic states, slightly warmer,

cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the southern

part of the day.

Strong and rain are indicated for New England on

Thursday, followed by slightly warmer, partly cloudy

weather on Friday. Rain will prevail in the middle

states and Ohio valley, followed by clearing weather in

the Ohio valley and the southern portion of the middle

states by Thursday night.

Yesterday's thermometer.—7 a. m., 34.0°; 11 a. m.,

26.7°; 3 p. m., 45.7°; 7 p. m., 37.9°; 11 p. m., 45.2°;

maximum, 45.8°; minimum, 31.8°.

PEOPLE on Georgetown heights would be

willing to use water if they could only get it.

DEMOCRATIC obstruction in congress is but

the augury of democratic destruction in 1884.

A REAL live almanac is better than Wig-

gins. Wiggins means well, but he does not

know.

SUFFERERS by flood are now in our own

country, and to them should our charities first

be sent.

WIGGINS is waiting for the idea of March

to make his reputation less wiggly and

wobbly.

SOMEBODY said something, some time ago,

about a free bridge over the Potomac. Has

anybody heard anything about it from any

person recently?

THE senior senator from Vermont proposed

to collect \$100,000 for this district from a

street car company which refuses to pay.

Has the senator forgotten it?

SPECULATORS in gas stock who want to

tear up our beautiful avenues for the laying

of stool-pigeon mains will be obliged to wait

awhile. The scheme cannot be worked this

year.

CIGARETTE smokers who stand at car junc-

tions and stare at ladies should be suppressed.

Nothing is meaner than a Spitz dog—except

a corner loafer with a cigarette between his

teeth.

SUNDAY papers endorse THE REPUBLICAN'S

suggestion concerning the building of French

flats for people in moderate circumstances.

At least one thousand of such apartments

could be rented within a week after their

completion.

EAST WASHINGTON is yet within the dis-

trict limits. There is no regulation requiring

policemen to beat the territory west of Cap-

itol hill and ignore the eastern section. People

living there affirm that policemen are scarce

as hens' teeth.

IF we have a flood this spring, all good citi-

zens will pray that it may be a big one. We

want no small descent of waters this time,

but a mighty rush and swirl of waves which

will pick up the Long bridge and which it

away down the river, that we may see it

never more.

CHARITABLE associations are doing a great

deal of good work for the poor of this city,

and they are deserving of tangible aid from every

one upon whom they may call. No commu-

nity can afford to permit the continuance of

party idol of the Tribune and the Press is cen-

sured for lending aid and comfort to the

enemy, straightway there is an outcry that

harmony is being disturbed. The party will

be a very weak concern when it consists only

of those who are spoken well of by such jour-

nals as we have named, and who look to them

either for instruction or reproach.

Tax Reduction and Tariff Readjustment.

If the senate tariff amendments to the

house bill to reduce the internal revenue shall

reach the house they are liable to be rejected

in toto by that body, as being in derogation of

its constitutional prerogative to originate all

revenue bills.

If they are only objectionable on the ground

named, the house could substitute them in

gross for the provisions of the bill from the

committee of ways and means, which it is

now considering, and pass that bill so

amended. The senate would then be called

on to consider as a new house bill the measure

it had just passed as another house bill

amended.

If the senate measure cannot pass the house

it is not likely to be made the basis of a con-

ference. In that case the ways and means

committee's bill must pass the house, be con-

sidered, and passed with amendments by the

senate, and then go into conference com-

mittee.

The house is not likely to pass either the

senate proposition or its own, unless the pro-

posed Kasson rule can be adopted by which

the majority would be given absolute power in

the house. Whether the Kasson rule can be

adopted must depend on the question of

whether a minority sufficient for filibustering

purposes can be satisfied that such tactics

would inflict greater injury on them and their

party than the rule itself.

The difficulties in the road to tariff legis-

lation during the remaining fifteen work-

ing days of the session are sufficient to

warn prudent legislators and thoughtful

republican leaders of the importance of

going forward with a plan for abolish-

ing all of the internal revenue tax except that

on distilled spirits. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has advocated this method of reducing

taxation since November last. On Thursday

last it said: "If only the whisky tax were re-

tained of the internal revenue system (and

public opinion is not yet for its repeal) the re-

moval of all other internal taxes would suffice

to reduce the income to a reasonable approx-

imation to the popular will." Further on,

in the same editorial, there occurred by

pure mistake a sentence suggesting that

the house bill "could be so amended as to

take the taxes off of all whisky used as what

the Hoosiers call drinking liquor." The

intention of the writer was to say "all dis-

tilled spirits except whisky used" as "drink-

ing liquor." By this was meant that only the

spirits which people can drink ought to be

taxed, leaving free that which is only suited

to manufacturing purposes. This explana-

tion is not intended to deprive the

funny man of our esteemed morning

contemporary of his daily joke for a few

months, that THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has declared for and against the tax on

whisky. As the contradiction occurred in a

single article, of course the blunder explained

itself. But where a newspaper employs a

person expressly to be witty, the same joke

ought to be good for at least three months' repetition.

The subject of tariff revision is being con-

founded with tax reduction. The customs

revenues ought not to be materially dimi-

nished. There has been no demand for it.

All that the people want is some readjust-

ment of the duties on imports to remove

burdens where justice and equality demand

it, and transfer them to where they would

the better encourage some languishing in-

dustry. The most unpopular tax is that col-

lected by the officers of the internal revenue

system. While tariff revision may well com-

mand the attention of legislators, and must

ever be a continuing subject for considera-

tion and such varying action as circumstances

render necessary, no considerable reduction

can be made in the aggregate without leaving

untouched the internal revenue system, which

was originally but a war measure, belonging

with the era of irredeemable paper, of repres-

sive legislation for the south, and of extra-

ordinary national expenditures; it should fol-

low these to the tomb of forgetfulness, except-

ing, of course, the whisky tax, which cannot

be spared from the national income unless the

tariff revenue is to be increased.

Fifteen days remain within which a repub-

lican house can make a record for tax reduc-

tion, with or without tariff revision. After

that the opposition will control that body, and

its first act will be the passage of a bill en-

tirely abolishing the internal revenue sys-

tem. The revenues for the year ending June

30, 1884, will be collected under the present

laws, and will gain be \$150,000,000 in excess

of the present year. The revenues for the year ending June 30, 1884, will be collected under the present laws, and will gain be \$150,000,000 in excess of the present year.

Death of a Republican Patriarch.

The death of ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, of New

York, removes another of the honored found-

ers of the republican party, and one who was

a most conspicuous and useful public man

during the war and reconstruction periods.

He was governor of the great state of New

York when the rebellion broke out in 1861,

and was made a major general of vol-

unteers during that year; he continued in

that capacity beyond his gubernatorial

term and until his election to the

United States senate in 1883. He raised and

equipped over 200,000 troops during that

time, and the most active man on his staff was

Chester A. Arthur, now the President of the

United States. Gov. Morgan was the chair-

man of the national republican committee dur-

ing the first campaign of the party, in 1856,

and its second one, in 1860, which resulted in

the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was also

chairman of the union congressional commit-

tee in 1864. His political career was char-

acterized by wisdom, firmness, zeal, and prudence,

and his official career was use-

ful, honorable, and stainless. To his

honors as governor and United States

senator he might have added that of secretary

of the treasury, which he twice declined—

once under President Lincoln, and once un-

der his near friend, President Arthur. As a

man he was genial, strong, and hearty. His

friendships were warm, and his death will

be keenly felt by all who knew him. He

died at a good old age, and long after he had

ceased to be able to engage actively in public

affairs. His death at any time from

1860 to 1870 would have been a national

calamity. Now it is a national bereavement.

The Empire state will mourn him as one of

her most beloved citizens. The republican

party will do him honor as one of its founders,

and one of its most faithful advocates and

leaders.

Alas, Poor Ghost.

And now it is proposed to call forth from

the tomb wherein we saw it not very quietly

lurking, the hideous Credit Mobilier scandal.

While it dwelt among men it crushed many

hearts, and embittered many lives. Some of

its victims went to their graves, some went

into oblivion, and some were afterward pro-

moted. The son of Oakes Ames, who has

just been chosen by the republicans of Mass-

achusetts as lieutenant governor, and is ex

officio president of the senate, saw on Tues-

day the body over which he presides or-

der to print a resolution calling on the

representatives of Massachusetts in congress

to use every endeavor to cause the expunging

of the resolution of censure of his father

adopted by the forty-second congress. The

suggestion is startling. It is a motion for a

rehearing of a case after the judgment has

resulted in the death of the defendant. It is

a proposition to open up one